The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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...for the Saturday Evening Post.

INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

...e me—thus speaks the sage,
...in every clime and age,
...ong the great two,
...they always have, wealth and power,
...y is absorbed in'd flower,
...ing like morning dew.

...e life, that we should seek
...ay, from week to week,
...from year to year—
...still in all our schemes,
...ming prospect seems
...reality and dream!

...the lurking hope for gain,
...sh, and fame, and power are vain,
...must ever prove!
...on the breathless sleep,
...Love winds its sweetest sweep,
...without calling here?

...ngs inspires the warrior's soul,
...and blood, when war-clouds roll
...ion and shower?
...war, 'mid the battle-strife,
...to part, and sweetens life—
...what is here!

...ch does 'd the peasant's toil,
...the battle's dare turmoil,
...chase a beam of star,
...hope, and whisp'ring peace—
...power, when strife shall cease,
...ought to be heard of war!

...Peace!" playful smile
...on your WILLIAM'S heart, the while
...d upon her charms;
...hall chas'd his cares away—
...be the happy stay
...ove her to his arms!

...dress in honour's cause,
...their glory and applause,
...their death defy,
...melancholy mood,
...anxiety and subdued
...LEN'S mild blue eye!

...ollect the midnight deep,
...ng thunders from his sleep,
...to rend the soul,
...and lightning's glare,
...in KATE, in fair,
...ight, would the gale!

...table-land, to scorn
...and toil, and fathers,
...and sepulchres riven,
...in WAR, thrust away
...ments of clay,
...ing to the fight to Heaven!

...armour, pain and strife,
...a resource to life
...oppressed by war;
...ve it, man still will find,
...ghter, in true and kind,
...love below.

O. G.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

HAMPDEN.

...ge all feelings save the one—
...ought, all plans to save our purpose—
...ne object save our country.

[CONCLUDED.]

...and his ministers seemed determined
...their own ruin, and sought to ob-
...united by the application of me-
...ures. But the voice of complaint
...the opposition waxed strong—
...remonstrated loud and boldly—
...mied in their turn; and the cloud grew
...to grow darker and heavier.

...ampden, as he stepped on the morn-
...was pronounced against John
...Esq., Chamberlain, and great
...expectation had taken place within
...the judgment had been revoked by
...Judges had been impeached; the
...Finch had fled; and the Earl of
...charged with high treason, and
...ecuted; and the leader of his un-
...Hampden was appointed a ma-
...

...to the scaffold. The king
...himself constrained to sign his
...on, at his fear gave up to his fate
...e, to him at least, had been ton-
...suffered breathed the ejaculation,
...trust in princes," and prepared
...his sufferings with the dignity
...his fortitude of a christian.

...the proud Archbishop, the intole-
...but little for the woes of others
...for conscience sake, the poisoned
...ministered to his own lips. He became
...a prison; and the puritan Prynne,
...mutilations and ignominious
...had awarded, stood his accuser
...bowed down with the weight of
...l years, he obtained no pity from
...the stern tribunal before which
...the Primate of England, was ar-
...raigned for his conduct; and Laud fell
...the executioner. And others
...—and others suffered. And
...the King to impeach of high
...the most active and popular mem-
...bers of Commons, and John Hamp-
...and them; and the Commons would
...; and they were told that the
...with a band of armed ponsion-
...ers; and those members with-
...King entered and took the Speak-
...alarmed the Commons that he
...the five members, since they
...them up to his serjeant at
...King was thwarted; and the ob-
...opposed him with greater bold-
...and resistance, resistance, was
...the Commons and the King
...defiance at each other. Then
...hostile array; and the sword of
...Essex.

...Chamber," said Mary Hampden, a
...girl of sixteen, and Hampden's
...now I grieve that my father is
...dreadful contentions! O! how
...this ago, at our sweet spot in
...! Then all was peace and
...brother George and our dear fa-
...saw all in tumult and alarm
...—my father in danger, and I a
...!" And Mary Hampden wept.

...my child," said Mrs. Hampden,
...woman, in the meridian of life,
...discharging his duty, and in the
...Maker. May He keep him under
...protection!" added Mrs. Hamp-
...

...so little of my dearest father,
...Mary Hampden, "and he appears a
...comes, and speaks so harshly even
...and then these disagreeable men
...him, with their stiff figures, formal
...ments looks. O! I wish he had
...in these bloody strifes, where
...with leather, and relative pur-
...such an unrelenting step!"

...Mary," said her mother; "repine not
...Providence, nor revile his in-
...these peculiarities of speech and
...not. Do not judge from the
...that would not be a righteous
...father will choose his own asso-
...then count for him, girl."

...mother," said Mary.

"I do, my child," said Mrs Hampden; "and my fervent prayer is, that thy father's exertions may be a blessing to our suffering Israel in these her days of calamity and peril—when fear cometh upon her, and when her enemies are those of her own household."

As she spoke the door opened, and Hampden entered. He was in the uniform of a Colonel, and completely armed. He embraced his wife and daughter.

"My time is brief," said Hampden; "I must speedily depart."

"Depart again, and so very soon?" said Mary.

"Within ten minutes," said Hampden. "The Earl of Essex is advancing upon Oxford, and I of course must follow with my force. He will probably meet Rupert, and then there may be an engagement. What, tears, Mary! dry them, dry them, my girl. Thy mother sets thee an example of resignation. Learn of her not to repine. Observe her teachings better, my girl." And he smoothed her long dark locks with his hand. There was sadness in his countenance and moisture in his eyes, as he gazed upon her light and graceful form. An attendant stept in and told his master that his horse was ready.

"May the Lord preserve thee, Hampden," said his wife, taking his hand in both of hers and straining it to her bosom with an almost convulsive pressure, "and prosper his cause."

"Amen," said Hampden, as he moved towards the door. His wife and his daughter followed him. Nor did he chide his Mary, though her tears fell fast. His steed was pawing the ground impatient to be gone. A domestic in a buff jerkin, armed with a broad sword and pistols, held him, and seemed to find it somewhat difficult to keep in the fiery animal. Hampden mounted him, bade a hasty adieu, and rode rapidly in the direction of the Parliamentary forces. He was followed by two domestics, who from their dress appeared to sustain the characters of subalterns in the regiment. The wife and daughter of Hampden stood and looked after him, until he turned an angle of the road and was out of sight.

Hampden had command of a regiment under the Earl of Essex; and no officer in the service of the Parliament had displayed greater skill, courage and activity, than John Hampden. It was thought by many that no man was fitter to be commander-in-chief, and they expected that he would be proposed for the responsible station. But Hampden did not appear to be ambitious of it. He was only anxious to do all he could for the cause in which he had engaged, and was willing to leave its honors to those who sought them. He had already distinguished himself in more than one encounter with the King's troops; and his presence was eagerly desired by Essex previous to his attack upon Prince Rupert at Oxford. One of his aid-de-camps at length came into his quarters, and told him Colonel Hampden had arrived. In a moment after he grasped the hand of his most able officer and most trusted adviser.

The forces of Essex and Rupert met at Chalgrove, and the conflict was fierce. Both parties did their utmost, and both parties acquitted themselves like [illegible] Hampden's regiment [illegible] the battle. It covered the ground of several [illegible], and though wearied and broken, it formed again under the [illegible] of its firm commander, and did great execution. Hampden himself fought desperately. He was wounded in the shoulder, but continued to discharge his pistols at the advancing cavalry, when one of them burst and shattered his arm dreadfully. Hampden reeled on his horse, and was borne off the field by his soldiers.

It was now four days since Hampden's departure. Mrs. Hampden and her daughter were sitting in a large wainscotted apartment. A portrait of Hampden had recently been put up. It had been taken several years before, and represented him with papers in his hand, "in act to speak." Mrs. Hampden sat with a book of devotion in her hand, and endeavoured to compose her mind to religious meditation. But it was evident that she read but little. There was a secret foreboding; an indefinable sense of dread; an anticipation of evil—a sort of apprehension she hardly knew of what—but of something appalling, that rose upon her mind, and which she in vain endeavored to remove; and she shuddered when she thought of her husband, and her imagination depicted the dangers to which he was exposed. Mary sat near her, apparently engaged in embroidering some small article of female dress. She frequently sighed, and her thoughts were evidently far away from the trifle she was decorating. Two female domestics plied their needles at respectful distance. A gloom seemed to rest upon the household.—There was no light conversation. Few and at long intervals were the words that were spoken. The only happy thing appeared to be a lone bird of Mary's, that chirped and fluttered on its perch in the sun. "It is now four days since my father left us; I marvel we have not some tidings of him," said Mary, raising her eyes from her work. Before her mother could reply, a loud ringing at the gate startled them; and they hastened to learn the cause. Alas! it was [illegible] too soon—and their feelings may be imagined. On a wide litter lay extended the once nervous and active form of Hampden. His face was pale and deathlike. His shoulder and his right arm were bandaged. A physician was in attendance. Hampden looked up and said, "Place me where I may feel the air." He was moved near an opened window. "Are my wounds mortal?" said Hampden: "be candid, Doctor."

"I fear they are," said the physician in a low tone.

"I feel they are," said Hampden; and a stifled groan betrayed that he suffered much: "the pains of death are on me. My wife, my child, come near me." They approached. "Nearer." And the wife and the daughter knelt down and kissed his cheek. Hampden feebly extended his unwounded arm. "My wife—my Mary—my best beloved—may God protect and bless you! May he look down upon my country in her [illegible], and prosper the just cause!" His words became indistinct—he ceased—there was a slight tremor of the lip—then all was still.—The physician laid his hand upon the brow of Hampden. The spirit had taken its flight—the bold John Hampden was no more. J. B. S.

A MAN TRYING TO BE INSPIRED. When the French Poet Berthe was occupied with his epistles and eclogues, a friend observed him one evening over the great basin in the Luxembourg gardens, stamping his feet, and throwing his arms about like one possessed. He approached him. 'Why, my dear friend,' said he, 'what is the matter? what ails you?' 'I am in a horrid state,' returned Berthe, 'here have I been eating the moon for this hour; you know how it inspires those accursed Germans; well, on me it has not the least influence. I am frozen to death, and perfectly stupid; and I have got a cold in the head. The devil take the moon and the poets too—their tenderness confounds me.'

For the S. E. Post.

Mr. Editor—I have been sometimes amused, and sometimes vexed, at the various articles I have seen in your valuable paper, in ridicule of old bachelors; the writers either not knowing the cause why they remain bachelors, or being duped themselves by changing their situation, wish to bully others into the trap where they have fallen. However, I would rather believe the former to be the cause of their scribbling upon that subject; hoping thereby to draw forth novel tales of woful disappointments, heart-rending pains, and never-ending sorrows. But they are generally disappointed, for the prudent bachelor keeps all those things to himself, and the imprudent one would not be believed, or he thought to be braying. Now, Sir, I am a bachelor, drawing near forty, fond of the domestic society of ladies, of temperate and moral habits, and favorable to agricultural pursuits; of the middle size, not a positively bad person to make, absolutely ill-looking, an abominable character, nor ill-tempered. I have been accustomed to an active business life, though my circumstances are confined, but I am not in debt. I am seeking that domestic happiness which is so grateful to all men, and which I believe to be centered in a wife—and a competence. If any of your fair readers think as I do, whose age does not exceed from twenty to thirty-five years, either maiden or widow; not positively ugly, ill-made, ill-tempered, nor of abominable character, and whose circumstances are not confined, nor in debt; and who would refer if *required*, as reference will be given if *required*, will send her address, situation in life, and real name, and direct to the subscriber, and send it under seal cover to you, (it may be done through the post-office,) so that I may receive it by the first of January, in order that an interview may be effected as soon as circumstances will admit, will confer an obligation which may end in mutual happiness. I do solemly pledge, and deliver myself to the printer for punishment, in case that I should expose or in any manner violate the confidence which may be reposed in me by such a communication. My real name is in the hands of the editor.

CŒLEBS.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POET'S FAREWELL.

Lady, I would not call them *fair*,
I would not tell thy charms—nor say
How many, or how great, they are—
I may not speak of such, for they
Are hoarded on my heart, thus things,
So pure, so sweet, so soft, so dear—
Oh the fond heart's imaginings;—
I could not deem
Such treasures stirring, for till now
I had a spirit, lady, proud—
A haughtiness of soul, and brow—
I did and think it could have bow'd
To less than thee unearthly! No,
I did not dream,
I dared not hope, that earth could show
A being so angelical—so
Nearly else I to mortal, that I
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Is not the [illegible]
Of ringing waters, and the rush
Of the dark cataract, rolling on—
But the deep, still, and quiet gush
Of soundless moonrays, and the song
Of twinkling murmurs.
There are some
May tell thee 'tis a beam of scorn
A wont of sleep, or listless gloom—
Unmeaning as the cloud, and pointless tomb!—
And is it thus?—Thy none may know,
Tho' none may sound the pangs that fury
Upon the bleeding bosom, who
Would call it careless, changing?—Aye,
Coldness hath been to me a shame
Too long, too exquisite, to cover
In about one last, so mortal term—
Without one lingering sigh!—Oh, never!
My heart is too so lately found
It cannot cherish thoughts so chill!
It cannot love such [illegible]—and ever!—
—— But I am wandering—
Lady, list!
The time, alas! hath come when we
Must cease to know each other; and
The heart that breathes these [illegible] to thee
Must learn to bend thee not—The hand
Which [illegible] made round other days
Is broke—and thy smile, to me,
No longer hath its witchery.
Bear with me then. I will not praise—
I will not say I love thee! No!—
Tho' [illegible], and flickering in the blaze,
I've nursed within my bosom sore,
I might have lov'd thee!—Know'st thou not
The why I should forget thee!—Aye,
Thou know'st full well—There is a spell
Upon the [illegible] sun—and why
Shouldst thou be fearless?—
It may be,
That I believe thee false as air—
Soulless, wanton, as many are—
It may be that the charms which bind
To thee, thy sweet, thy way-ward heart,
Are not of that soft, tender kind,
Whose every look is but a part
Of the entire impulse—deep, and high—
It matters not.
By every line,
Which thou hast looked upon as mine—
By every hope which thou hast given—
By every charm with which I've striven—
By every tie which death shall sever,
I vow, I prize thee as I never!

SENEX.

THE MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

The following extraordinary story is vouched by the authoress, Mademoiselle Voubois, to be strictly true in its leading incidents.—*Post.*

Madame Dorival was the widow of a distinguished French officer, who had died in the service of his country. Finding it difficult without the closest economy to support her family genteelly on the pension allowed her by government, and being anxious to secure an independence for her children in case of her death, she was induced to open a boarding school in the vicinity of Paris. The assistance of her two highly accomplished daughters, Lucinda and Julia, made the employment of female teachers unnecessary; but she engaged the best masters for music, dancing, drawing and painting, and the fashionable foreign languages. Her establishment was conducted on a most liberal scale, and each of the twenty young ladies who became her pupils had a separate apartment.

Among these young ladies was Josephine Vericour, who took lessons in miniature painting, with the view of exercising that branch of the art as a profession, the circumstances of her family being such that it was necessary to educate her, in the prospect of turning her talents to a profitable account.

Her imagination being deeply impressed with this object, she thought of it nearly all day, and dreamed of it at night. That she had much natural talent for drawing was unquestionable; but she was only fifteen, she was not a prodigy, and in every thing she had as yet produced was to be found a due portion of errors and defects.—With an ardent ambition to excel, Josephine was the victim of a painful and unconquerable timidity, and an entire want of confidence in her self. She had attempted likenesses of all her school mates, one after another, and was disheartened and discouraged because none of them were perfect, and was overwhelmed with mortification when she heard them criticised. The remarks of the gentleman who instructed her, though very judicious, were often so severe, that she was frequently almost tempted to throw away her pencil in despair, and she never passed a surge than when under the eye of her master.

One morning in the garden she was struck with the graceful and picturesque attitude in which two of her companions had unconsciously thrown themselves. One of them, having put her arm round the waist of the other, was pointing out to her notice a beautiful butterfly that had just settled on a rose. Josephine begged of the girls to remain in that position while she sketched them on the blank leaf of a book. Afterwards she made a separate drawing of each of their faces, and then transferred the whole to a large sheet of ivory, intending to make a picture of it in the miniature style. But she determined to work at it in her own chamber, at leisure hours, and not allow it to be seen till it was entirely finished. In six weeks there was to be a private examination, at which premiums were to be awarded to those who excelled in the different branches taught at Madame Dorival's school. Seven of the young ladies were taking lessons in miniature painting, all of whom, in the eyes of the diffident Josephine, possessed far more talent than herself. Still she knew that industry, application, and an anxious desire to succeed, had often effected wonders; and she was extremely anxious to gratify her parents by obtaining the prize, if possible.

In the retirement of her own room she painted with unremitting solicitude, but, as she thought, with very indifferent success; and one afternoon, more dissatisfied than usual with the result of her work, she hastily took the ivory from her little easel and put it into the drawer of her colour box, which she consigned to its usual place in the drawer of her table.

Next morning, what was the surprise of Josephine, to find her picture standing against the easel on the table, and much further advanced than when she had quitted it the preceding evening, and the faults which had then discouraged her, entirely rectified. She tried to recollect if she had really put away the picture, and her memory recalled every circumstance of her shutting it up in the drawer. But she had no recollection of having previously corrected any of the errors; indeed she knew that she had not, and the only way in which she could attempt to solve the mystery was to suppose that some one, with the intention of exciting a laugh at her expense, had come into her room during the night, taken out the picture, and re-touched it.

She mentioned it to no one; but the next night, to guard against a recurrence of the same trick, she arranged every thing in the neatest order, locked up her picture in the secret drawer, at the bottom of her colour box, and placed it under her bolster.

[illegible] there the colour-box lying [illegible] which, as before, was leaning against the easel, and evidently much improved. She thought it now began to look beautifully, and she could not withdraw her delighted eyes from contemplating it.

Still she felt persuaded that it was all a trick, for which she should pay dearly when an explanation took place. She was afraid to touch it again, lest her own inferior pencil should destroy some of its beauties; though at the same time she remarked a few trifling defects, which she had not been conscious of when painting it the day before. But rather than run the risk of spoiling the whole, she preferred leaving these little imperfections as they were. Sometimes she thought of showing it to her governess and to her master; but the time of the examination approached, and the temptation to keep the secret was very great.

However, she could not resolve to paint at the picture that day herself. Before she went to bed, she took the precaution of placing a chair against her door, which had the bolt on the outside only, the young ladies not being permitted to fasten themselves up in their rooms.

She lay awake for a long time listening, but heard not the slightest sound, and after a while she fell into a profound sleep. When she awoke in the morning, the door was still closed, and the chair standing just as she had placed it; the picture was again on the table; some mysterious hand had again been engaged on it, and all the faults had disappeared, or been altered into beauties.

Josephine stood motionless with amazement. When her bewildered thoughts settled themselves into a distinct form, regret was her predominant feeling. "What shall I do?" said she to herself. "I fear this mystery, if I allow it to go on, will end in something very vexatious; and yet it may be only motives of kindness that some unknown person steals into my room at night, and works at my picture with a skill far surpassing my own. Since I did not mention it at first, were I now to relate this strange story, I should lose my character for veracity, as no one, I am sure, would believe me."

She paused no more at the picture, but put it away as usual. That night she placed her washing stand against the door, laying her soap on the edge, so that if moved, it would fall, and having gone to bed very sleepy, she soon closed her eyes in her usual deep slumber. In the morning, the wash-stand was still against the door, the soap had not fallen, the picture was once more on the easel, and it was finished!

At the breakfast-table she stole enquiring glances at the countenances of her schoolmates, but none of them looked particularly at her, and none of them averted their eyes from her gaze. All seemed to think only of the examination.

When she returned to her room, she dressed herself for the occasion, and wrapping her picture in her pocket handkerchief, she joined her companions, who walked in procession to the principal school room, according to their rank in the class. All the instructors were assembled. After being examined in several other branches, the drawings and miniature paintings were produced. When it came to the turn of Josephine, she blushed as she presented her beautiful picture.

Every one was astonished; it was so far superior to any thing she had done before, particularly the finishing. The young ladies from whom she had sketched the figures, being present, every one was struck with the fidelity of the likenesses, painted, as they were, chiefly from memory; and great praise was given, not only to the grace of the attitudes, but to the easy and natural folds of the drapery, and the clearness and beauty of the colouring. There was also the novelty of two figures on the same ivory.

The superiority of this little picture was so manifest, that there was no hesitation in awarding the first prize, which was a small silver palette, to Josephine Vericour. But to the surprise of every one, Josephine showed no indication of joy at this signal triumph. She looked round on all her companions, seeking to discover the one who had painted the best part of her picture for her in the night while she slept. She fixed her eyes steadfastly on Julia, the youngest daughter of Madame Dorival, who possessed in a high degree the charming talent of miniature painting.

Josephine, who had hated Julia commencing her picture, said to her, "Miss Julia, you may well admire your own work. I have not merited the prize, and I will not accept of praises which belong only to you, to your skill in miniature painting, and to the kindness of your heart."

Julia protested that this language was unintelligible to her, and begged Josephine to explain herself. She did so, and the enigma seemed still more incomprehensible. Julia positively denied ever having seen the picture before Josephine produced it at the examination. In vain did Josephine detail all the circumstances of its mysterious progress. Her statement could not be reconciled to the rules of possibility, and they began to think that her mind was affected by intense application to her picture. The prize, however, was decreed to her, in spite of her reluctance to accept it; and when the examination was over, the young ladies got together in groups, and talked with much feeling of the symptoms of a mental derangement which had manifested themselves in the unfortunate Josephine.

For a few weeks after the examination, Josephine allowed her paint-box to remain with those of her companions in one of the school room closets, and painted only under the direction of her master, and during the time of her regular lessons; but though there were marks of daily improvement, the miniatures she now attempted were inferior to the mysterious picture.

Being anxious to try again how she could succeed in the solitude of her own apartment, she there commenced a miniature of herself, which, if successful, she intended as a present to her mother. By the assistance of the large looking glass that hung over the table, she sketched the outline of her features with great correctness, and after she had put in the dead colouring (as the first tints are called), she put away her work for that day, and went to Julia, whom she told of the new picture that she had just begun, and of her anxiety to know whether her nocturnal visitor would again assist her in completing it.

"Dear Miss Julia," said poor Josephine, "let me entreat you to have compassion and tell me the whole truth. If you have any private reasons for not wishing it generally known, I solemnly promise to disclose it to no one. Tell me how you always contrived to enter my chamber in the night without disturbing my sleep, and how you have been able to paint so well by candle-light."

"Miss Vericour," said Julia, "you surprise me extremely by seeming to persist in the strange belief that I am the unknown person who paints on your picture. This mystery must [illegible] so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

best fruit of the east. The tree on which it grows is extremely beautiful, and only surpassed by the orange tree, in the splendid verdure of its leaf and flowers.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 7th—Extra.

President's Message.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see, in every section of our happy country, a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions serve only, in the end to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity, in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom, by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favour of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors.—Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man whom we so sincerely love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

A long-pending dispute has been adjusted with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her colonies in the West Indies and North American colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favourable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the U. States. But we have contended, and with reason, that it, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our production was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possession, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands or from the U. States, to any other port of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty, and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in later years, separated the two Governments, besides a restriction, whereby all importation into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own.—On the part of the United States, it has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations in preference to separate legislation; 2d. That our productions, when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; And, 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different ports of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export; proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. As to the second point, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations preceding that of which the result is now announced.

This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are incompatible with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only; and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of the execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties, as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and announcement by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, from any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon such occasion a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterised by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability—is a duty which I owe—and a pleasure in discharging.

Although as a result as, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertion which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous footing of more suffrance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government; and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal Powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appeared to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most staple character. Respect for that Empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote those salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that Court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

Should it be so hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburgh, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance of the adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remained to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by, and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any Nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally the arbitrament of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter-pretensions, to which the United States could not consent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship but a progressive development of all their resources, may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous Nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over their councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received for their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events, have, doubtless, served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the Court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable, and, as I hope, lasting change has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate, and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this Government was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas and the Officers in command in the adjoining Mexican State, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a small settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definite opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbours and directing surveys," and the other "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbours, and ports of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce was increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of these expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sandbars, sawyers and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money too frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty-one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom house. It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise, they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making *direct* appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill, nor shall I, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent; that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the General and State Governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents: if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the Government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for, as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments: because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controling every canal, and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may became fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriation for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction one which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress, to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid; and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to weken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgement, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy: but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as to the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favour at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right may not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. If only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent; and thus exclude the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favour has bestowed upon me a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of these great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. These diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done, consistently with the great ends of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and distributed in very unequal proportion the States. The estimated expenditures of which surveys have been had, together with that of others projected, or surveyed, amount to more than nine millions of dollars.

That such improvements, in particular circumstances, may be made, and beneficially made in some, and in others, is doubtless true; but that a character which should prevent a distribution of the funds amongst the States, is not to be conceded. That an equitable distribution cannot fail to prevent a fruitful source of irritation amongst the States, is equally clear.

We have constantly before our eyes instances of superior zeal in the cause of improvement, and a disposition to lavish the funds upon objects of that character, and earnestly put forth by sections of country constituting the highest claims to the favor of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should have had their influence, not only as to the objects which may not need the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indications of a similar influence in these matters in past times, are more fortunate than myself in their knowledge of the course of public affairs. It will be added the combinations and associations to which such a course of things has given birth, with their baneful influences upon the purity of Congress, touching the legislation appropriate duties of the Federal Government, was not doing justice to the character of the people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of excitement has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change of the government upon the subject of opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it is natural to expect, the States which have not favored in past appropriations should be disposed hereafter to insist upon having redressed in those hereafter to be made at the expense of the States which have largely and disproportionably participated, matters now stand, but little security would there be that would do more than change the evil from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus which may at any time remain in the Treasury after the national debt shall have been paid among the States, in proportion to their respective representatives, to be applied to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in large portions of the Union, it has also encountered objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections will be therefore, I trust, be regarded as not inappropriate.

They rest, so far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, as to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an opinion that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the plan proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of those of a general, and as would consequently be of a useful character; and last, that it would be productive of discreditable and injurious dependence on part of the State Governments, upon the General power. Of those who object to the ratio of distribution as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the several States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the exports of their respective territories would furnish a ratio just and which would be more expedient and more equitable. The ratio of population presented itself to my mind, and still presents itself, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the general measure of contribution whether the funds to be disbursed are to be derived from the customs or from taxation. It does not follow, however, that population is indispensable to the establishment of any system proposed. There may be other considerations appertaining to the subject which would require a departure, to some extent, from the ratio of contribution, proper. Nor it is absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be the same as the ground. It may, if, in the judgment of the power whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed wise and just to give it that character, have a reference to the relative wants of the several States and Territories of the Union; and, if so, the result would be the same as if the money were first collected from the people of the Union, with such exceptions as may be deemed proper, and then returned to them. The fund, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for its current service. Of the power to make the distribution, I entertain no doubt; nor have I any reason to change that opinion, but, on the contrary, am confirmed in it. Should those expectations be realized, and a suitable fund would thus be produced, the plan under consideration to operate, if there be no such fund, its adoption would work no injury to any interest, but would be subservient to the justness of the appropriation, the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvements of the character supposed. The power to the proper authority, in the exercise of its discretion and constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, apply the funds for the general good, will, in the meantime, in many respects, deserve and receive the approbation and support of the whole country. There is ample security that every abuse of power will be regard, by the agents of the people, with a speedy and effectual corrective of the evil. The views which I take of the future, and the obvious and increasing importance to the classes of our fellow citizens, in the improvements in public and private virtue, leave me much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the responsibility upon all the trustees of political power, and that those for whom they act from an attachment to their burdens; and responsible of the great trust committed to the resources of the nation, beyond what is required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be better invested than in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the revenue of particular States would not be disproportionate with the general interests in the improvement within such States. But this is not to be apprehended from the operation of the system, if there be sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct, in such cases, improvements of a general character as the public interest might not be disposed to undertake. The application of the quotas of these States, with the restriction of confining to each State the disbursements of its appropriate quota. It would be assuming a safe general rule, that such improvements, as serve to increase the wealth of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and augmenting the wealth and comfort of its inhabitants, constitute the surest means of securing permanent and substantial benefits to the whole. The strength, as well as the glory, of the confederacy, is mainly found in the prosperity and power of the several sovereignties of which it is composed; and the certainty with which they can be called forth in successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of all conversant with public affairs that all conversant with public schemes of internal improvement which have from time to time been proposed, whether of great extent and seeming magnificence, or as of national concernment, but which, upon later consideration and further experience, have been rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration presents many important advantages from its character that the moneys set apart for the purpose would be more judiciously applied, and more equally expended under the direction of the State Legislatures in which every part of the Union is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new states particularly, with a comparative small population scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is not to be expected that the appropriations of the Federal Government would be so judiciously expended in the vicinity of the State, through whose immediate agency they are obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the legislature, in which every section of the State has its own repres-

does not necessarily impugn the motives of Congressional representatives, nor [illegible]. We are all sensible of the bias of strongest minds and purest hearts in [illegible] instances. Inside. In respect to the probable effect upon the [illegible] of the State Governments, it is not only necessary to state [illegible], as it would be if the measure were adopted, to show that the result is likely to be the very reverse of the objection supposes.

In this case, the State would receive its [illegible] revenue for domestic use, in principle, as a matter of right, and [illegible] the creation of which it had itself [illegible] in fair proportion. Surely there [illegible] in that. As matters [illegible] themselves, in their service [illegible] are not unfrequently petitioners [illegible] Federal Legislature for such aid [illegible] the National Treasury as it may [illegible] their pleasure or sense of duty to [illegible]. It cannot require argument to [illegible] which of the two courses is most compatible with the dignity or respectability of the [illegible].

These are matters for discussion and deliberation. That the desired object [illegible] be attended with difficulty, proves [illegible] why it should not be attempted. [illegible] operation of such motives would [illegible] the adoption of the Constitution [illegible] have so long lived, and under [illegible] influence of which our beloved country [illegible] prospered. The framers of [illegible] instrument had greater difficulties to [illegible] but they did overcome them. The [illegible] people, directed by a deep conviction [illegible] importance of the Union, produced [illegible] mutual and reciprocal forbearance, [illegible] so merged in a spirit of compromise [illegible] result has consecrated these [illegible] to the general weal. Unless [illegible] people have degenerated, the same [illegible] will again effected, whenever experience [illegible] the necessity of a resort to the [illegible] upheld the fabric which their fathers reared. It is beyond the power of [illegible] system of government like ours, [illegible] operate with precise equality [illegible] situated like those which compose [illegible] but it is impossible always [illegible] every State cannot expect to shape [illegible] of the General Government to [illegible] particular interests. The causes [illegible] it are seated in the texture of [illegible] cannot be entirely counteracted by [illegible]. Mutual forbearance, therefore, [illegible] obligatory upon all; and we [illegible] confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this injunction, on the part of [illegible]. It is not to be supposed that [illegible] to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of [illegible] which other less favoured [illegible] would have in vain waited through [illegible] ages.

[illegible] sole one, if it be but faithfully [illegible] acquiescence in the constitutional [illegible] of the majority, and the exercise [illegible] a spirit of moderation, justice, and [illegible], will constitute a cement [illegible] forever preserve our Union. Those [illegible] and ardent sentiments like these, [illegible] an essential service to their country; [illegible] to seek to weaken their influence, [illegible] discontentions and praiseworthy [illegible], in effect, its worst enemies.

[illegible] sectional influences of the compact [illegible] labouring to foment sectional prejudice [illegible] subservient to party warfare, [illegible] both, applied to the eradication of [illegible] discontent, by the improvement [illegible] mind, and by facilitating their adaptation [illegible] condition of the times, this task [illegible] is of less difficulty. May we not [illegible] that the various interests of our common [illegible] the devotees of an enlightened patriotism [illegible] the end, lead the public mind in [illegible]

[illegible] the nature of the subject does not [illegible] wholly free from objection. That [illegible] at one time been in operation is [illegible], and that could exist; and every [illegible] can be made in its improvement, is [illegible] worthy of your most deliberate [illegible].

[illegible] being convinced by [illegible] of necessity, they yet be derived. If [illegible] those who do not concur from what is proposed for [illegible] feel it their duty to direct their [illegible] they must be sensible that, unless [illegible] for the action of the Federal [illegible] this respect is established, the [illegible] intended to be arrested will be [illegible]. Any mode which is calculated [illegible] great degree of effect and harmonious [illegible] upon the subject—which [illegible] to keep the movements of the [illegible] within the sphere intended [illegible] and those who adopted it—[illegible] to the extinguishment of the national debt, and impose the [illegible] upon our constituents, shall receive [illegible] cordial and firm support.

[illegible] subjects of great national concern, [illegible] press again upon your attention [illegible] Constitution which regulates the [illegible] and Vice President. The [illegible] amendment is made so clear to [illegible] observation of its evils, and by [illegible] persons which they have elected [illegible] Congress and elsewhere, that [illegible] nothing to my duty were I to exhibit [illegible] expression of my deep solicitude [illegible]. Our system fortunately commences [illegible] to first principles, differing [illegible] from all that have preceded [illegible], I trust, equally against the [illegible] dissensions which have marked [illegible] other Governments. Our fellow [illegible], in proportion to their love of [illegible] steady eye upon the means of [illegible] not require to be reminded of [illegible] to themselves to remedy all [illegible] arrival a part of their system. [illegible] possible that every evil attendant [illegible] is not necessarily in its nature of [illegible], but may proceed from temporary [illegible] the habitual presence of [illegible] kind of evils which can be clearly [illegible] defect, will not, I trust, be [illegible] a too scrupulous reverence [illegible] their ancestors. The Constitution [illegible] committed to the virtue and [illegible] the great mass of our countrymen [illegible] the framers of it themselves were [illegible] the spirit of patriotic observation and [illegible] they have passed from the stage [illegible] an increased confidence in its [illegible] in our condition, we should [illegible] to high the duty of fortifying [illegible]. Such time proves to be [illegible] be deterred from approaching [illegible] tone of fear, or the dictates [illegible] interest.

[illegible] which does not secure to the people [illegible] of their Chief Magistrate, but [illegible] to defeat these will, prescribed [illegible] consistency with the general [illegible] that I was induced to [illegible] consideration the substitute [illegible] and at the same time the most [illegible] the evil and to meet the views [illegible]. The most mature reflection [illegible] strength to the belief that the [illegible] of our country require the speedy [illegible] calculated to effect the [illegible] which sometimes places it [illegible] single member of the House of [illegible] a double an election of so high [illegible] character, is unjust to the people [illegible] it secures a source of embarrassment [illegible] individuals thus brought into [illegible] of distrust of the representative [illegible] the confederacy is, from [illegible] parties founded upon sectional [illegible] a corresponding multiplication [illegible] the Presidency, the tendency [illegible] reference to the House of [illegible] to devolve the election upon [illegible] every instance, and, what [illegible] then be made among the [illegible] referred to them, to swell the influence [illegible] interests to a degree inconsistent [illegible] general good. The consequences [illegible] the Constitution appear more [illegible] peace and interest of the [illegible]

Union, than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that in connection with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President I recommended some restrictions upon the re eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will inestimably strengthen the south-western frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

Towards the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a friendlier feeling than myself. Solicitous to promote their welfare, I have endeavoured to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government, in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the 'general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion!

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the Westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West, by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, and our children are now doing! To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations in every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined! Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it proper, still less to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the general Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century, so just to the States and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the cooperation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one, of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter in the least their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess, by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of these children of the forest to their true condition, and, by a speedy removal, [illegible] them a happy and prosperous people. [illegible] endeavoured to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government, in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

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…ST AND THE COMEDIAN.

— A ludicrous contretemps hap… which I wish I could describe as … uck me. Mr. ——, the well … with whom I was on terms of … ng suffered so severely from … be prevented for two even… …ent in the play, sent, un… Mons. ——, a fashionable … ly imported from France. … h my friend, endeavour … rage up to the sticking … d, duly furnished with … G.' The comedian sat … rage, and eyed the den… …rations with a piteous and … soon as I had taken my … purpose of holding the … was lanced without much … ' tooth was a very formid… …ar, Monsieur prepared for … t was just commencing the … n he suddenly relaxed his … or two from his patient, and … l of laughter! Up started the … an, and with clenched fists do… …f, ' What the d—l he meant by … The little bewhiskered foreigner, … ntinued standing at a little distance, … convulsed with laughter, as to disregard … enacing movements of his patient; and ex… …claiming 'Ah, mon Dieu!—ver good—ver good —bien! ha, ha!—Be Gar, Monsieur, you pull one such d—— queer, extraordinaire comique face—Be Gar, like one big fiddle!' or words to that effect. The dentist was right; Mr. ——'s features were odd enough at all times; but, on the present occasion, they suffered such excruciating contortions—such a strange puckering together of the mouth and cheeks, and upturning of the eyes, that it was ten thousand times more laughable than any artificially distorted features with which he used to set Drury-Lane in a roar. Oh that a painter had been present!—There was, on one side, my friend, standing in menacing attitude, with both fists clenched, his left cheek swelled, and looking as if the mastication of a large apple had been suddenly suspended, and his whole features creating a grotesque expression of mingled pain, indecision, and fury. Then there was the operator beginning to look a little startled at the probable consequences of his folly; and, lastly, I stood a little aside, almost suffocated with suppressed laughter! At length, however, ——'s perception of the ridiculous prevailed; and after a very hearty laugh, and exclaiming, '*I must* have looked d—d odd, I suppose!' he once more resigned himself into the hands of Monsieur, and the tooth was out in a twinkling.

Dr. Smith's Hackney.—My friend, Dr. Smith, of the Queen's county militia, Ireland, had a beautiful hackney, which, although extremely spirited, was at the same time wonderfully docile. He had also a fine Newfoundland dog, named Cæsar. These animals were mutually attached, and seemed perfectly acquainted with each other's actions. The dog was always kept in the stable at night, and universally lay beside the horse. When Dr. Smith practised in Dublin, he visited his patients on horseback; and had no other servant to take care of the horse, while in their houses, but Cæsar, to whom he gave the reins in his mouth. The horse stood very quietly, even in that crowded city, beside his friend Cæsar. When it happened that the doctor had a patient not far distant from the place where he paid his last visit, he did not think it worth while to remount, but called to his horse and Cæsar; they both instantly obeyed, and remained quietly opposite the door where he entered, until he came out again. While he remained in Maryborough, Queens county, where I commanded a detachment, I had many opportunities of witnessing the friendship and sagacity of those intelligent animals. The horse seemed to be as implicitly obedient to his friend Cæsar, as he could possibly be to his groom. The dog … would go to the stable, accompanied by his … , and the bridle once on horse, and … the reins in Cæsar's mouth, he began to take the horse to the water. They both understood what was to be done, when off trotted Cæsar, followed by the horse, who frisked, capered, and played with the dog, all the way to a rivulet at the back of the town, about three hundred yards distant from the stable. We followed at a great distance, always keeping as far off as possible, so that we could observe their manœuvres. They invariably went to the stream, and after the horse had quenched his thirst, both returned, in the same playful manner as they had gone out. The doctor frequently desired Cæsar to make the horse leap over this stream, which might be about six feet broad; the dog, by a kind of bark, and leaping up toward the horse's head, intimated to him what he wanted, which was quickly understood; and he cantered off, proceded by Cæsar, and took the leap, in a neat and regular style. Cæsar was then desired to bring him back again, and it was speedily done in the same manner. On one occasion Cæsar lost hold of the reins, and as soon as the horse cleared the leap, he immediately trotted up to the dog, who took hold of the bridle and led him through the water quietly.—*Brown's Anecdotes.*

THE ALOE.

This plant, in Sicily, grows to an enormous elevation, which, with its majestic pyramidal flower stem, affords a peculiar ornament, when, in combination with other foliage, it becomes the neighbour of some architectural object. Like the Indian fig, it is easily propagated, and employed to make hedge-rows, which, in the course of two or three years, assume a formidable appearance, and are impenetrable to man or beast. It is the *agave americana* of Linnæus, the leaves of which are terminated by a sharp black spine: they grow out in bushy suckers from the base, with a thick vigorous flower stem shooting up from the centre, which rises to a height of from 15 to 35 feet, and comes to perfection in the space of from three to six years. When it is in full bloom, nothing can exceed its majestic beauty; it forms a splendid floral pyramid, with clusters of greenish yellow flowers at every joint up to the summit—a succession of which is continued for three or four months, after which the stem falls, and is employed in garden fences, &c.

Inebriating Sours.—There cannot be a grand dinner in Russia without *sterlet* (small sturgeon.) In summer, when brought alive from Archangel, &c. these cost from five hundred to one thousand rubles each; a fish soup, made with champagne and other expensive wines, has been known to cost three thousand rubles; no water is allowed to enter into the composition of these expensive soups: and the whole company got very merry and talkative after partaking of them, though the landlord always affirmed that there was only half a bottle of wine in the tureen.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings.—*Shakspeare.*

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.
[From the Chinese.]

Where *spades* grow bright, and idle *swords* grow dull!
Where *jails* are empty, and where *barns* are full;
Where *church*-paths are with frequent feet out-worn,
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where *doctors* lost it, and where *farmers* ride;
Where *age* abounds, and youth is multiplied,
Where these signs are they clearly indicate
A happy people, and well-governed state.

Tooth Ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medicinal Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache, (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum reduced to impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirits of æther, seven drachms: mix and apply them to the tenth."

[This remedy has been a long time in use in this city. We have seldom known it to fail to give relief.]

Another country to ngal pat on,
Where he might worship with his hat on.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as that is cloudy.

Pretty Women.—'Of all other views, a man may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of women there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance.' The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right an Englishman can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

Beauty.—Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat, Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Dorotion said, that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

A Bad State.—An Irishman, in N. J. was on Sunday driving a horse and wagon towards Easton, when he was met by a Clergyman who was going to church, and took the opportunity to abide the traveller for a breach of the Sabbath. 'My friend,' said he, 'this is a bad way you are in.' 'Och! honey,' said the Irishman, 'and is'nt it the turnpike?' 'Yes,' replied the minister, 'but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state.' 'By my sowl,' returned the Irishman, 'and that's true enough too, your worship—it's a very bad *State* this, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can.' Gee up, honey!—*New York Constellation.*

Humanity.—A barber at Portsea has the following curious inscription over his door:—'Chins operated upon without laceration, or incision, by Simon Fraser, sharer to the Philanthropic Society.'

Selling off at Cost.—A stranger visiting New-York, would suppose trade was at a low ebb, and shopkeepers quite disheartened, by the labels which every where meet the eye, "selling off at cost." The stranger is yet to learn that this is generally a *finesse*, a mere ruse played off on the Johnny Raws. Why some of these accommodating tradesmen have had those capitalizing labels about their windows for many years together, and go about in the practice that the *labels* are now printed by the hundred for general use.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Living without Brains.—As the late Professor H—— was walking near Edinburgh, he met one of those beings usually called fools. 'Pray,' said the professor accosting him, 'how long can a person live without brains?' 'I dinna ken,' replied the fellow, scratching his head; 'pray, how long has you lived yoursel, Sir?'

Destiny.—When Major General Sir John Malcom returned the first time from Persia, at a fashionable and crowded ball 'at home,' he met Madame de Staël. After being introduced to Madame, and she being informed of his late arrival from the Persian court, 'Sare John,' said she, 'you must inform me all about Persia, and every thing about it, and all worth notice; and to begin at the top of all, what is the King of Persia like? what does he look like?' 'Madame,' replied Sir John, 'he looks like a man worthy of his destiny.' 'Ah, what is destiny!' entreated Madame. 'He has,' replied Sir Jon, 'five hundred wives.'

The marriage of Mrs. Morgan is announced in the New York Courier thus:—

The question settled.—Anti-masonry is no more—it has since the election received a vital blow—it is dead. Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, the afflicted widow of Capt. William Morgan, is married. This celebrated woman, who, like Niobe, was all tears and affliction—whose hand was ever held forth to receive contributions from the sympathetic anti-masons—who vowed eternal widowhood—pains and penances, is married, and married—'tell it not in Gath'—to a *Mason!*

MARRIED,

In Batavia, on Tuesday last, by the Hon. Simeon Cummings, Mr. GEORGE W. HARRIS, to Mrs. LUCINDA MORGAN, widow of the late Captain William Morgan.

There is much instruction in the following story, which is copied out of an old book. "I saw a gentleman riding before on a fine horse, whilst I was mounted on an ass. Ah, said I to myself, how different is my condition from his! But upon turning about my head, I saw a good looking countryman driving a wheel-barrow before him. Oh, then, said I, if I am not equal to him who goes before me, at least I am superior to him who follows me. I have found that the fable hath at certain times revived my spirit. I have wrote it on a label, and set it up in my study, that I may always remember it.

Advantages of being Ruined.—A girl very tastily dressed, meeting a gentleman in whose service she had been, he congratulated her on the acuteness of her appearance, upon which she said, with great vivacity—'Lawk, Sir, what! have'nt you heard?' 'No, Betty, what is it?' 'Why, Sir, I saw you last I've been ruined!'

Epic Politeness.—The father of the third Lord Abington, who was remarkable for the rudeness of his manners, one day riding through a village in the vicinity of Oxford, met whanging a calf along the road; who, and wherefore came up to him made a stop asked him full in the face. His lordship replied 'What is it he knew him. He replied 'Eas.' 'Lord Ab,name!' said his lordship. 'Why, don't you?' replied the lad. 'Then why said the boy off your hat?' 'So I will, zur,' ye'll hold the calf.'

'Who is M——,' said a friend of Lord A——'s the other day. 'I know you know him?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'I know him, but he's low; a fellow who meddles as his property in paying his tradesmen's bills.

Love—

Love is sacred harmony,
Of likely hearts composed of stars' consent,
Which join in sweet sympathy,
To work each other's joy and true content,
Which they have harbored since their first descent,
Out of their heavenly bowers, where they did see
And know each one here before'd to be.
Spenser.

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13 South Third St. 2d door below Market,

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, olive, green, bronze, citron, claret, bottle green and olive green cloths and cassimeres,—with an assortment of premium cassinetts, plain and fancy silk velvets, valencia bolinette, English and French silk vestings.

Medical Students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Elastic Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail; linen collars, dickeys, suspenders, gloves, cravats, stockings, gilt and silver cravat clasps, &c. &c. sep 25—tf

Lebanon Garden.

JOHN PASCAL, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has purchased a lot of fine

Green Turtle,

directly from Nassau, N. P. to be served up, in soup, at LEBANON GARDEN, on Sundays and Mondays, at any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. Families supplied as usual. nov. 27—4t

Over Shoes.

THE subscriber has just opened a fresh lot of Gum Elastic Over Shoes, comprising a choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, which in point of quality are a superior article. A good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes of various qualities. Shoes of any description made to order, at short notice.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
nov. 27—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

AT reduced prices by CHARLES OAT, at his Wholesale and Retail Cloth Store, No. 10 South Fifth street, corner of South Alley, Philadelphia. nov. 27—5t

Just Published,
THE CASKET, FOR DECEMBER 1830.

EMBELLISHED with an elegant title page for the volume, a portrait of Louis Philippe I., King of the French & View of Penn-pack Bridge, A Cut of Embroidery, one of Arundinaria Serpentaria, and Music.

CONTENTS—Biography of Louis Philippe I., King of the French, with a portrait; Late Revolution in France; The Beau's Stratagem, Milford Bard; Female Fortitude; The Wife, The Scholar's Death Bed, The Quaker Wishing Hat; To Mr. W——, by Mary F; The Charm, by Mrs Dodge; King of the Nether Lands; Penn-pack Bridge; Embroidery on Muslin; The Portrait, L.; Inquest of the Dead; Inconstancy Man's Characteristic; Duelling; The Cross of the South; Consumption; Punishment of the Knout; Royal Courtship; First and Last Born; School of Flora Aristolochia Serpentaria; Wit and Sentiment; Music. Away, my Gallant Page, away.

POETRY.

The Pledge, Milford Bard; The Storm, Sigma; To Ellen, Milford Bard; Stanzas, Florabella; Parting Interview, Milford Bard.

Price $2 50 a year—published monthly by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
nov. 27—tf 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

J. HANCOCK & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS,
S. W. Corner of Third and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found a great variety of Adams' Patent Swelled Seam Windsor BEDSTEADS, furnished with Beds, Mattresses, Rotten Polls, Bed Spreads, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c; elegant Hoston Spring Seat ROCKING CHAIRS, Venetian and Transparent Window Blinds, Curtains, Carpets, and Cushions, of every description, made at short notice. Kiln dried Feathers constantly on hand.

J. H. & Co. respectfully invite the public to call and examine the work at their establishment before purchasing elsewhere, particularly the Bedsteads, they having been examined by good judges, and pronounced superior to any where now in use, being put together without screws, in such a manner that they can be taken down in one minute. aug 21—3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the firm of STRYKER & POGUE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place, No. 97 Market street, by John B. Stryker, in which firm all the debts due the late firm will be received, and all claims against the late firm will be presented for settlement. The business will be continued under the same firm as heretofore, by the subscribers, who will attend to the settlement of the late firm.

JOHN B. STRYKER,
JOSEPH POGUE.
Philadelphia, November 25th, 1830. nov 27—tf

Black and Grey Caps.

THE Country Storekeepers throughout the State of Pennsylvania, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has a large assortment of CAPS, of every description, for sale, including

Otter, Fur Seal,
Black Hair Seal, Grey Hair Seal,
Morocco, Silk,
Cloth, Patent Leather,
Merino, Bombazette,

CAPS

Also, Stocks of all kinds, Fur Collars for Cloaks, Buckskin Vests and Drawers, Buffalo Skins, Ladies' Fur Caps, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase for the purpose of retailing, may depend that the order will be punctually attended to, and the goods sent at prices as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other establishment in the United States. When not convenient to remit, a reference to a respectable dry good house will answer the same purpose as cash.

In all cases it is requested to state whether the Caps shall be forwarded by wagon or stage—the latter is preferable. N. SYLVESTER,
No. 8 South Sixth street, Philada., Manufacturer.
nov 27—3t

BARGAINS!

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 60, N. Second, four doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, offers for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, an assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for country merchants, housekeepers and others: among which are, rich gilt mantel and pier looking glasses, mahogany, pine and maple framed looking glasses, of all kinds, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, knives and forks, spoons, ladles and skimmers, japan waiters, bread baskets, snuffers and trays, plated castors, American block tin ware, such as coffee and tea pots, sugar, slop bowls, and cream cups to match, making complete sets, warranted of superior manufacture—iron pots, skillets Dutch ovens, and pans, coffee mills, frying pans, tea kettles, gridirons, superior plated and brass candlesticks, patent metal sauce pans, tea kettles, pots, &c. Britannia metal ware, such as coffee and tea pots, signal lanterns, &c. &c.

☞ Country merchants, housekeepers and others, wanting the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call as above directed.

N. B. Looking glass plates for sale, separate from frames.

Looking glasses and picture frames manufactured to order, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the city free of cartage. nov 27—3t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it Remembered, That on the fourteenth day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, William Davis of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The American Calculator, or a concise System of Practical Arithmetic; containing all the rules necessary for transacting the common business of life; together with Questions for Examination, under each of the rules. Intended for the use of schools, and young men who may be desirous of obtaining further knowledge of this science. To which is added, a Short System of Book-keeping. By William Slocomb."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

☞ **The American Calculator**

Is for sale, in any quantities, by M'CARTY & DAVIS, Philadelphia; W. & J. DAVIS, Zanesville, Ohio; and WILLIAM SLOCOMB, Marietta, Ohio; and is also sold, wholesale and retail, by booksellers and country merchants generally, in the middle and western states. nov 27—6t*

MRS. CROSBY

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has opened a Seminary for the French Language and Music for young Ladies, at her dwelling, No 210 South Fifth street, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

TERMS.

Guitar, Vocal and Instrumental, three lessons weekly	$10 per quarter.
Music six lessons weekly	10 do.
French, three lessons weekly	10 do.
Four or more in a class	8 do.

French conversations, for the improvement of those who have some knowledge of the language, will be held three times a week, at 5 dollars per quarter.
dec 4—3t

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No 435 North Second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.
aug 7—6m

DR. C. CLARK'S
PATENT
Thrashing Machine.

THIS valuable machine for thrashing all kinds of grain and hulling clover seed, was patented the 18th day of January, 1830. Since which time about 500 machines have been made and put in operation in this and the neighbouring states; and no doubt in a very short time it will be the only Thrashing Machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven to require much less power to thrash the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two fold action upon the grain.

The machine may be seen in operation by horse or hand power, at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. daily; where machines, individual rights, districts and counties may be purchased of the patentee on reasonable terms.

The following are extracts from some of the many Certificates, on which full confidence can be placed.

Philad. County, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1830.

We have seen Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine in operation. It will thrash and clean a bushel of wheat per minute with one horse perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man so as to thrash ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less, are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order. Signed,

JAMES ALLEN, DANIEL FLECK,
JOHN SUMMERS, JOSEPH RIGHTER.

Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., April 11th, 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only thrashes faster and cleaner, but is moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thrash thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed, THOMAS BRYERLY,
BENJAMIN BUSHNELL,
DAVID RUSSELL.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st, 1830.

I have owned Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. I thrashes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in a good condition for use. I have thrashed 25 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 22 minutes, which made 22½ bushels when cleaned, and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, and is not liable to get out of order.

JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky Sept. 18th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small Thrashing Machine. Its performance was very good; we have thrashed about two thousand bushels. We have thrashed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 300 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours, &c. J. W. FLAGG.

Extract of a letter, dated
Chester County, Pa. Aug. 25th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—We have made an experiment on clover seed with that patent machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover seed out of the chaff as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operation said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL REINHART.

Many more certificates might be given by applying at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where the machine is constantly exhibited.

Beware of counterfeits! All persons are cautioned against purchasing any pretended right in the county of Lancaster, or elsewhere, from one Samuel Slater, exhibiting the public and to purchase any other Thrashing Machine until they have seen his in operation—in consequence of which my sales may be injured in places where they will not see Slater's—I have therefore thought proper to say I have carefully examined his, and find it will bear no comparison with mine; and for the information of such as may not have an opportunity to examine for themselves and convince the public of the merits of our machines, I have placed one thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Conley, corner of Vine and Fifth streets, which, if Mr. Slater or any of his friends will cover, I will meet him on the following terms, viz—With the same power, I will thrash two bushels of wheat to his one, with half the power, more than he can of either wheat or rye, to be done in a workmanlike manner. My machine shall only cost one half as much as his. The machines to be tried must be those now exhibited to the public.

C. CLARK,
nov 6—tf Green street, Philadelphia.

☞ The editors that have published Mr. Slater's advertisement will please to insert the above three times in their respective papers, send one of the papers to the advertiser, and the bills to this office for collection, immediately.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH WATSON, late of the township of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having just demands against said estate, are desired to present them in regular order for settlement.

ANNE WATSON, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WATSON, Administrator
dec 4—4t*

Master Burke.

FOR sale at the Shakespeare Repository, No. 9 Arcade, THE MEMOIRS OF MASTER BURKE, THE IRISH ROSCIUS; also, just published an excellent edition of RICHARD III; and DOUGLASS, to which is added the MARSEILLES HYMN, and Songs CUMBERLAND'S BRITISH THEATRE, and the most popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, &c. and may be had as above; also, the greatest variety of SONG BOOKS in the United States.

PRINTING

Of every description, executed with neatness, accuracy, and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, at the SHAKSPEARE PRINTING OFFICE, 38 Washington Square. nov. 27—4t

500 CLOAKS.

FOR sale wholesale or retail Merino, Bombazett, Silk, Cloth, Cassibiet, and Circassian Cloaks, at reduced prices.

Also, an assortment of seasonable dry goods.

THOMAS PARKER, Jr.
No. 28 South Second street, Philadelphia.
nov. 27—3t*

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.
Union Canal Lottery

CLASS Number 28, for 1830, to be drawn at the Philadelphia Arcade, on Saturday, the 18th of December, 1830—Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51 prizes of	$50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,505	105	24
5	1,000	105	20
5	500	1479	10
5	400	11478	5
10	300		
50	200	13315 Prizes,	$126,800
35	100	20825 Blanks.	

Tickets $5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25—Eighths 62½ cents.

MAGNIFICENT.

Manley! Thrice Hail!!

$10,000, the grand high prize in the last Union Canal, was sold by Manley in quarters—a quarter to Washington County, in Va.—a quarter sent to Centre County, Pa.—a quarter to Lebanon, Ohio—a quarter to Cape May County, N. J.

Lucky owners call on Manley for your cash. 'Tis worth a trip to South street, Philadelphia.

All letters must be addressed to Reuben Manley & Co. No. 104 South st. Philadelphia.

☞ MANLEY & CO. sell for the Managers, Yates & M'Intyre's. Tickets dec. 4—2t

Fashionable Fancy Pearl
AND TORTOISE SHELL
COMB MANUFACTORY.

JOHN YARD, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, at No. 121 Chesnut street, a few doors below Fourth street.

The Fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are particularly invited to call and examine the articles manufactured by him, which, by judges, have been pronounced superior to any ever imported. He also assures them that his utmost endeavors shall be to please, and by punctuality and despatch to merit their patronage. His assortment consists of—

Pearl Fancy Carved Top and Side Combs.
Tortoise Shell Carved and Plain Top Side and Long do
Pearl Mounted Reticules, Pearl Boxes, Dessert and Fish Knives.
Spoons, Pierced, Crossed, Buttons, of various descriptions.
Besides a general assortment of other articles.

Persons trading to South America and western merchants, would do well to call and examine his assortment. nov 6—3mo

William S. Evans,
CLOTH STORE,
No. 48 North Third Street,
oct 16—3mo PHILADELPHIA.

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 28 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.
june 26—tf S. POTTER.

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 366 North Second street, opposite William Metlar's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.
july 3—ly THOMAS R. BAIRD.

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.
aug. 28—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventh day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, ALLEN WARD, of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The last imported Fashions, as improved in Philadelphia, and published by Allen Ward, No. 7 South Sixth street, October 7th, 1830."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints." D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
nov 13—3t*

James Gowen's Wine Store.
No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the purest Wines particularly suited for Old Country Medicines, for those constitutions requiring the use of such.

Pale and brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, as free of acids.

Old Port Wine, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as Physicians and Invalids may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other family and table Wines, at very moderate prices. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring genuine Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value pure, unadulterated Wines. Apply as above. july 17—6m

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.
HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases, are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of resins and balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over those preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating, and strengthening nature; thus overcoming the diseases by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea and decoction; this has most frequently been imperfectly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, preventing its application in many cases, where it would otherwise have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of the valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is an article as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines which have been selected as adjuncts.

Prepared and sold only by
GEORGE W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No 301 Market street, Philadelphia. oct 30—3m

Store and Lumber Yard.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Fourth day, the 29th December, the property occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Pennsylvania side of the river Delaware, five miles above Trenton, and about one hundred yards from the Canal, consisting of a store and dwelling house attached, and sufficient stabling and carriage house. The lot is upwards of five hundred feet front, and will be sold altogether or divided, as will best suit the purchasers.

Also, at the same time, the best landing on the river within five miles. The buildings are good, and in a complete state of repair. The stand is a good one for the sale of store goods or lumber, a considerable quantity of stone can also be sold. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES STAPLER.
Yardley ville, Bucks county, Pa. Nov. 25.
dec 4—3t*

MRS. NONES

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she continues her Seminary for the Spanish and Italian Languages for Young Ladies, at her dwelling, in Walnut, the first brick house above the corner of Tenth street, north side.

TERMS.

Private Lessons	$10 per quarter.
Two Ladies in a class	8 do.
Four or more in a class	6 do.

Spanish conversations, for the improvement of those who have some knowledge of the language, will be held three times a week, at 5 dollars per quarter.
dec 4—3t

THE FEMALE SPECIFIC.
It has never failed.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 168 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter or personally nov 27—1y

Carpet Manufact

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 … street, next door to the Con… respectfully solicits his … ic, that he keeps constantly on hand a … of every superior DOMESTIC CARPE… which he would particularly recommend … and neatness, a quantity of fine cloth pl… patterns. Those who favour him by a … will be satisfied with the quality and pr… N. B. Weaving of every description … executed, and materials for all kinds of C… as above.

NEW PATTERNS …
GLASS HALL …
J. S.
nov 20—tf 161 …

MEDICAL SPECIF…
FOR THE CONSUMP…

EVERY day proves the utilit… MILL for curing this fatal disease … Coca, who lately came on purpose to … prietor was cured in a few weeks by h… or relieved 600 persons from Boston … within 1 or 2 years. It is a pure vege… The Syrup is tonic, mild, fragrant and … not any heating ingredients, some pati… fund of it. From 2 to 6 large bottles h… ral cures. It seldom fails unless the pa… careless. It never fails when advised … care of Dr. RAFINESQUE, Palmist, … ideal Botany, &c. who practices ex… cases of the lungs, and follows the exac… his relation (Dr. Lanthois, of Paris, … 700 persons in France) which he has … proved. Ample comments on symp… any part of the United States for $1. … Palmist and advice sent for $20, with … Art to cure the Consumption. The P… sold by him at No. 47 North Eighth st… wholesale and retail. Also, by Dr. … Reshet, Klein, Iselin, Scattergood, T…
nov. 13—tf

FOR THE
Fashionable Flint…
Call at No. 161 CHESNUT …
nov 20—tf J. …

Wholesale Button and Fancy …

GEO SPACKMAN, No. 44 … street, one door below Arch … and offers for sale, at the very lowest … assortment of steel, gilt, pearl, Ivory, … dren's, military ball and eagle, lasting buttons.

Also, Watch Chains, Seals and R… Brooches, Finger Rings, Waist Ban… Clasps, Cloak Hooks and Clasps, wi… of other articles.

Glass Cutting Fa…

THE subscriber still … Glass Cutting Business … branches, and has at his st… Third street, Philadelphia, … assortment of all kinds of … and great furniture knobs, … Country Merchants and oth… to call and examine previous … every article will be sold at the lowe… by …
oct. 23—tf

OAKPEE MANUFA…

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 … tween Front and second streets … informs his friends and the public in g… got on hand a quantity of domestic oa… quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carp… thereat notice, at No. 42 Race street.

Painters' Finding …
No. 21 North Sixth Street,

THE Subscribers on opening … STORE, containing nothing … we observe, that in the manner of … for encouragement from those who … plain which, they deem necessary to … ing observations to Artists, Amateurs, … It is a well known fact, that nearly … in the habit of grinding and preparing … which, when the time of preparation … consideration, adds greatly to the expen… ing their hands for hours incompetent … tion of their studies; and all must … is their want of confidence as to others … each individual in whose qualities they …

The object of the … FINDING STORE, … name and quality of the materials, and … or otherwise preparing them for use.

Painters, Amateurs, &c. residing at a … on the nicest execution of their orders, … such fidelity as to supersede the necessity … ing to town for every little matter they … ally require.

As the materials are selected, and … ratended by an Artist who *feeling* by … and whose ambition to please is at least … auxiary motive, will, it is hoped, meet … approbation.

Advice in the selection of materials … be readily imparted to customers, as … "paying too dear for a whistle."

Actuated by such principles, we … and discerning public, in hopes of … countenance that shall constitute us … ble servants. JAS. …
JAS. S. …

N. B. They keep also for sale, … House Painting, dry or ground in oil, … of Window Glass, of all sizes, wholesale …
oct 2—tf

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent …
For the Relief and Cure of Her…

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully … laboring under this complaint … approved Truss, adapted to the … disease to which adults and children … be obtained at the Office, No. 28 … where professional attendance will be … ment of the complaint to all its variet…

Second Street …

THIS new and commodious … erected on the site of the old … No. 39 North Second street, between … street, is now open for the accommo… by the subscriber, who, from the … sive accommodations of the building … of several private parlours, together … his part to